WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1883.

Amusements To-day. Canton-Prince Methinates: S.F. M.
Daly's Themere Heart and Hand. S.P. M.
Grend Oper. Womes—Lights 'London. Sand S.P. M.
Richten Megnare Themere—The Hajah. SEC. M.
Ribba's Emrden—Excision. Sand S.P. M. Ean Francisco Minstrels-t P. M. Epenergy Palace Hanle Hall-Variety, 2 and 8 F. M. Star Theater Francers De Rindal, 8 F. M. Theater Combigue - Valley Guard Hall. 8 F. M. 52 I door Theater Carrots 2 and 8 F. M. Sein vi. Theatre-Devil's Auction. Sand SP. M. 234 No. Theat e-Letter. SP. M.

The Old Ticket.

A shrewd philosopher suggests that all the talk about running the old ticket in 1884 is designed to make Mr. HENDRICKS the Democratic candidate for President. It is certain that Mr. TILDEN will not accept a nomination, and we are told that when this fact is established, the enthusiasm so industriously worked up for the old ticket will naturally transfer itself to Mr. HENDRICKS, so that he will be nominated by acclamation.

This seems to us rather a profound view of the complication, such as could only occur to men accustomed to looking very deeply into

But suppose Mr. HENDRICKS should be the randidate for President, what harm would there be in that? He is a most respectable man, without a single blot or stain in his history. He has filled various public offices with credit; and, if he should be elected President, we are sure that he would fill that office with credit also.

Let them run the old ticket in the newspapers, then, and let us see if it comes out as our Mephistopheliau philosopher supposes Anyway, we could vote for HENDRICKS with a

The Republican party must go!

A Misrepresentation.

Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Herald, says of the controversy between the Democratic factions in this city that THE Sun is on Mr. KELLY's side.

This statement is at variance with truth. We have advised the factions to come to some agreement. We have expressed the opinion that it would have been wise for the State Committee to supervise the primary elections here through independent agencies of its own rather than through either of the existing organizations. We have urged that continued discord in this city means danger to the State ticket this year and possible defeat for the national ticket next year. Our conclusions have been reached and expressed without regard to the position of Tammany Hall or the County Democracy in the controversy. We think they are correct, no matter how they affect either faction.

As we have never hesitated to criticise or condemn Mr. JOHN KELLY'S political action when it has been wrong-and it has seemed to us to be wrong very often indeed-so we would not withhold our approval when his course merits approbation. The language attributed to him since the meeting of the State Committee has been temperate and sensible. He predicts that "there will yet be a move toward uniting the party in the city by men who have the good of the party elsewhere at heart."

Compare this with the declaration of Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT that if one delegate is admitted to the State Convention from Tammany Hall, the County Democracy will withdraw in a body. Is it not plain enough that while one utterance is conducive to harmony, the other can have no effect but to srouse deeper hostility than already exists

The only side THE SUN is on in this controversy is the side of harmony-believing, as we do, that harmony is attainable without the abandonment of any principle, and by the simple exercise of common sense.

That part of the concerted operations undertaken during the present month by the French forces in Farther India which was directed against the Black Flags, near Sontol proved, as we have seen, a failure. All the other movements, on the other hand, which encountered only such resistance as could be offered by the native Annamese, were successfully executed. Of these, the most important was the capture of the forts and batteries at the mouth of the Hué River, by which the Annamese capital was cut off from maritime communication with the provinces. and which is said to have been followed by the submission of the King. Admitting that the concessions said to have been made by the Tuduc to the French Commissioner are correctly reported, to what extent may we regard them as decisive with respect to the

furtherance of French interests in Annam? We infer from the cabled account of the transaction that, besides paying the costs of the war, and permitting the French to retain the forts on the Hué River by way of guarantee, the Annamese agree to carry out, immediately and faithfully, the treaty of and slay the chosen victim, we find nothing 1874, which has remained hitherto a dead but a dispute, precipitated perhaps by the letter. We have previously discussed this treaty, and need only recall the fact that it virtually establishes a French protectorate over Tonquin, the subjects of all other European powers, and even the Chinese, being placed under the jurisdiction of the French consular courts. We should also bear in mind that the treaty of 1874 expressly repudiates the claim of suzerainty which the Middle Kingdom has always asserted over Annam. Now, we know that the negotiations begun by M. TRICOU have entirely miscarried because China refuses to surrender its traditional authority over its feudatory State or to permit its subjects to be arrested or imprisoned in Tonquin by French Consuls. All propositions which involved these fundamental concessions have been summarily rejected at Pekin, and it is even doubtful whether the species of compromise proposed by M. Bourée, and providing for a joint occupation of the Red River region by China and France, could again be made acceptable to the Council of Mandarins.

One of the apparent gains derived by France from the submission of the Tudue is a means of coercing that part of the Annamese people whose detestation of Europeans and respect for China may turn out to be weaker than the habit of obedience to their own sovereign. The utility of such an instrument can only be determined by experience, but grave doubts are east upon its value by the rumor that a revolution has already broken out in Hué, and by the well-known inability of the late ruler to control the war party among his subjects. We must remember, too, that the repulse sustained by the French at the hands of the Black Flags could not have been known at Hué when the present King was frightened into submission. The war party, which has already browbeaten one King and deposed another, is not likely to pay much heed to a third when they learn how effectively the supposed invincible barbarians can be withstood by Chinese merceparies. As to the statement that "the Amamese troops in Tonquin are to be placed

at the disposal of Gen. Bourr, the French commander," it is quite superfluous if it refers to the native Annamese soldiers, with

passengers here as it is to take them away. Humanity demands this. whom the French have always found it easy How little do the majority of the dwellers to deal. If it refers, on the other hand, to in this great city know of the strange and the Black Flags, who have been taken into tragical occurrences that sometimes take place in its streets at night. Here, for instance, in the pay of the Annamese Government, we apprehend that it will take something bethe news of to-day is the story of the brutal robbery of an aged Frenchman in Eleventh sides an order from the Tuduc to place them at the disposal of the French General whom street at 3 o'clock in the morning, the exciting they have just defeated. The only orders chase after the robbers, the crack! crack! of they are likely to obey will be those emanatpistols fired with hasty aim, and the death of ing from the Chinese authorities in Yunnan, which supplies them with recruits, and which one of the footpads, shot through the heart, just after he had surrendered to a policeman, by a builet believed to have come from the is the real base of their operations. weapon of his escaping comrade. The play-Perhaps the only direct result which i

certain to follow the success gained at Hué

will be needed even for this purpose, inas

much as the French troops now in Annam

will be weakened by the necessity of garri-

while who can say how much the Black Flags

on their side will be strengthened by

accessions from the Yunnan frontier,

at which the Chinese officials may,

more or less openly, connive? More

over, what would it profit the French

to drive back the Black Flags to some higher

point on the Red River? Without Chinese cooperation they will find it impossible to

open the Song-koy to navigation, and with-

out a Chinese market the teeming rice fields

of Touquin would be cultivated in vain. The

true place in which to settle the Tonquin

question is Pekin, not Hué, and when the

French Foreign Office discarded the con-

vention, which M. BOURÉE had with much

difficulty obtained, they threw away more

solid advantages than any yet obtained by

Historic Accuracy.

Those who read the political newspapers

with care come across a good many queer

things; but they do not often see anything

from the Commercial Gazette of Cincinnati:

of fact which merit notice,

"Tun fen was not precisely a third-term paper

Everybody knows that Tire Suy was al

and while we had many coadjutors in the

good work, and were glad to count both the

Cincinnuti Commercial and the Cincinnuti

Gazette among them, it is not too much now

to say that the decisive ideas which over-

permanent ruler on the people of this coun-

try, were originally presented in the col-

umns of THE SUN, and were continually

enforced there from the beginning to the

We never thought that it was improper for

the Republicans to reject GRANT. On the

contrary, we labored for years to bring about

that result; and when it was accomplished.

we regarded it, under the circumstances, as

one of the greatest boons ever conferred

upon the people of this country. Yet our

admiration for the military services of Gen. Grant remains undiminished. The

stupidity and immorality of his civil ad-

ministration do not destroy the lustre of his

success as a patriotic soldier; and we honor

the one as sincerely as we execrate the other.

It is equally erroneous to say that THE

Sun thought it improper that the Republi-

cans should nominate Gen. GARFIELD. On

the contrary, it was a most appropriate

nomination. The party which had just

stolen the Presidency, could not, in our opin-

ion, have selected a more suitable standard

bearer for the contest of 1880. GARFIELD

was a rotten man, corrupt and venal, and

the Republicans were a rotten party. The candidate suited the party, and the party sulted the candidate. It is true we believed

with our esteemed contemporary, the Cin-

cinnati Commercial, that GARFIELD had "not

a record to run on for President," but the

Republican National Convention judged

Our Cincinnati contemporary should now

endeavor to be more accurate in its views of

Simple Self-Defence.

killing was done in self-defence. CARRY

drew a revolver from his right hand pocket

This statement made by the prisoner be-

ore the magistrate at Cape Town throws

newlight on a homicide which has been unt-

versally regarded as the deliberate act of an

If it be true, the killing of JAMES CARRY

loses much of its dreadful significance. In-

stead of the armed hand of vengeance

stretched half way round the globe to grasp

natural apprehensions of the fugitive, and

made use of a deadly weapon to protect him-

self against one whom he supposed to be a

Thousands of persons all over the world

will rejoice to see PATRICK O'DONNELL's de-

Is there any doubt that STANLEY MAT-

THEWS WAS appointed a Judge of the Supreme

Court in execution of an understanding on the part of Mesars. GOULD and HUNTINGTON on the

one hand and of President GARFIELD on the

other? There is not the least doubt of it; but

for money put where it would do the most good.

MATTHEWS would never have been made a

Twenty-six million dollars have been paid

out for pensions by the Treasury during the

present month of August. This sum is an

enormous one, even in these times of pension

amounts required for dues accruing during

several months; but it is not long ago that

twenty-six millions would have nearly covered

The British steamship Hankow, which ar-

rived recently at San Francisco from Honolulu,

with 1,511 passengers on board, is put down in the list of the British Board of Trade as en-

titled to carry 72 passengers. There were 58

deaths and 20 births on the voyage. The

steamship Egyptian Monarch recently brought

230 passengers to this port on one voyage, al-

though rated by the British Board of Trade as

entitled to carry but 32 passengers. The

steamship Assyrian Monarch brought 504 pas-

steamship Bristol brought 1,138 passengers when entitled to bring but about one-fourth of

that number. It would be unlawful for these

ships to take away from any port in this coun-

try an equal number of passengers on one voyage, owing to the operation of our new law

for the inspection of steam vessels belonging to foreign owners. It appears that the loop-

hole through which the foreign shipowner

gers" does not include immigrants. It is ob

vious that our laws should be amended so that

creep is the pretence that the word

a year's pension expenditures.

prodigality, and, of course, represents the

fence made good upon the trial.

"The

JAMES CAREY, the Irish informer.

and I snatched it and shot him."

such historical questions.

Irish avenger.

foe in pursuit.

end of that glorious campaign.

military and naval demonstrations.

soning a number of the places taken.

will be the practicability of concentrating an attack on the strong position occupied by The so-called Central Labor Union in this the Chinese mercenaries in and around Sonown seems to be a poor kind of a humbug. tol. Considerable reënforcements, however,

wrights and story tellers have not pictured more startling night scene than this.

it shall be as illegal to bring such an excess of

The Captain of the steamboat Riverdale whose boiler exploded as she was carrying a load of passengers on the Hudson River yester day, told a reporter that the boat was duly inspected by the Steamboat Inspectors in Jun st. This is a very significant statement, for if it is true it raises the question how much dependence can be placed upon an inspection of this kind as insuring the eafety of passer gers' lives. There are a great many thousancopie in New York who are deeply interested in the answer to that question.

If Vesuvius keeps its promises as faithfully as Krakatoa, in the East Indies, has done, the great Italian volcano may be expected before long to astonish the world once more by a display of its flery power. As early as May last Krakatoa gave indications of internal activity, and an eruption of considerable vio-lence followed. At present it is causing havor in its neighborhood, much damage having been done in Java by the falling ashes and stones, and by the great sea wave caused by the eruption. Only a few days ago Vesuvius uttered its warning by shaking its rocky side to the serious detriment of the railroad which runs upon them. Earthquakes and volcani eruptions have been so frequent and violent this year that the warning will probably be

more curious than the following utterance For people of strong faith it will no doub be entirely reassuring to learn that the underground steam heating company does not exration of Grant; but the impropriety of the Republicans rejecting Grant and nominating and electing Garrield, has not exact to tear the insides out of The Sun at con-venient intervals." pect any more street explosions, the one of Sunday night, at the corner of Liberty and William streets, being positively the last of their series. Those whose property was dam-Apart from the elegance and the felicity of aged, however, by the velley of paving stones this phraseology, there are some inaccuracies and mud, will not be consoled merely by the company's confidence, and a good many others may be skeptical as to the future safety of the thoroughfares undermined by its apparatus, ways a foe of the third-term conspiracy; especially as after the Theatre alley explosion of last year a careful examination of all doubtful mechanism was supposed to have been undertaken. Volcanoes and earthquakes are quite frequent enough where nature provides them; and it would be overdoing the thing to threw the effort to saddle Gen. GRANT as a turn Manhattan Island into an artificial Ischia or Krakatoa.

We have had many duels and rumors of duels of late, but there has been nothing so tragical as the duel fought in Illinois vesterday, in which both of the principals were killed. There has been too much laxity in the enforcement of the laws against duelling. But for that fact, perhaps, these two foolish young men, wh have just shot one another to death, would never have visited the bloody dueiling ground.

Some of those lovers of sensation who having missed the sight of Capt. WEBB's death in the Niagara whirlpool, had consoled themselves with the hope of being present at Capt RHODES's, are now disheartened at the latter worthy's withdrawal of himself from the scene, on the plea of needing to replenish his funds. The date set by the man in armor for reappearing to swim the rapids is Sept. 10, and his additional condition is that a rope shall be stretched across the river at the mouth of the whirlpool. Those anxious to see him perform would probably be willing to give him all the hemp he wants especially as they have hecome skeptical of his death by drowning; but since the Canadian authorities refuse to permit any attack on the whirlpool from their side of the river, they would probably also refuse to

It must have been an interesting scene in Lyric Hall yesterday when several hundred deaf mutes gathered there in convention, and the Rev. Jon Tunnen prayed, and the Presient of the Convention delivered an interesting address, both without uttering a syllable, otherwise, and we deferred to their judgment. and yet expressing their ideas fluently in the noiseless language of men who can neither speak nor hear. What a singular scene it must have been, too, when a "heated debate" surred over the question whether one or two tickets should be put in the field for the election of officers, without any of the shouting "I am not gullty of wilful murder," says and babbling that characterize such debates in other assemblies! The deaf-mute language PATRICK O'DONNELL, the man who killed ertainly has some advantages over those which are spoken with wagging tongues.

The remarkable succession of contests between the chief professional scullers of the United States and Canada has not yet come to an end. In the regattas arranged for Friday and Saturday on the Passaic, Ross, RILEY, TEE-MER, TEN EYCK, MCKAY, LEE, HOSMER, ELLI-OTT. GAISEL, and PLAISTED are expected to take part; and since the purses offered are much more liberal than those for which these carsnen, with HANLAN and others, have been contending on various more or less obscure courses, the Newark regatta of this week will doubtless prove an unusually fine contest. During the present season many parts of the resulting in his death merely because he North have been able to witness the performances of this famous group of scullers.

The existence of the fresh-water sea serpent, which has recently been scoffed at, can no longer be questioned, since he is now vouched for by a Mr. SAUNDERS, to whom he appeared in Lake Michigan, with a length of sixty feet and head like an alligator's. It is convincingly added in the account that Mr. SAUNDERS is an employee of a Chicago ice man; and this detail settles the whole question, as no ice man would be guilty of overestimating a weight or a measurement.

Simon Boltvar's Statue to be Presented to New York City by Venesuela.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My attention has just been called to an editorial article in your newspaper of the 24th inst. in which it is stated that i is proposed to ercot a statue to Bolivar in this country to return the compliment paid by Venezuela in erecting one to Washington at Caracas. Fermit me in the absence of my father, the Minister

of Venezuela, to say that the statue of Bolivar referred to by you has been ordered by the Government of Venezuela, and will be presented in due time to the city of New York as another mark of the high esteem in which the people of that country hold the United States. which the people of that country,
which the people of that country,
Lam, sir, very respectfully yours,
Laorotto A. Canacho.

The Postal Telegraph.

From the Macon News and Telegraph.

The establishment of a postal telegraph system is this country would add very largely to the patron-age of the party in power, the agent that has already corrupted the public service. Give this new hold to the Republican party, and it cannot be unlodged in another decade. As to the inviolability of the telegraph, we can-not lay much stress, after the experience of the cam-not lay much stress, after the experience of the cam-

Pacific Bailroad" is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons simultaneously with the opening of the road from the great lakes to the Pacific. It is a dignified and rensem-shie record of a great enterprise successfully carried to completion. Mr. Smalley sees clearly and writes de-lightfully. Readers of his recent articles in the Century Magazine are aware that he is thorough familiar with the Northwest and moreover, that he fees not know how to be uninteresting. The work will be standard an-thority and have permanent value. Few handsomer volumes, by the way, have been produced by American head maken.

INTERNAL REVENUE ABURES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The law for the collection of internal revenue creates an odious class of informers, who have perverted it to personal profit by fraudulent practices, and by

the shameful persecution of innocent people.

A reward of fifty dollars is allowed for every seizure of an alleged illicit still for the manu-facture of whiskey. Well-founded complaints show that some revenue officers have hired persons to put up old stills in remote localities in order to pounce upon them with the terrors of the law, as a mode of obtaining the reward. This practice is said to have become a regu-lar business. When an old still had served the ntended purpose in one spot, it was transferred to another place, and the game was re pented by similar collusion. Meantime these officers were credited at Washington with ex-

for their rascality.

These operations have been chiefly conducted in the thinly populated parts of the South-ern States, where detection was comparatively difficult, and against which a certain prejudic had been cultivated in the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington. By denouncing the people of these districts as "rebels" and "ene-

eptional vigilance, and the Treasury was bied

mies of the Government," the venal officials were able to ply their vocation successfully. At last they overdid the business, and the constant demand for the standing reward from particular localities led to inquiry and to ex-posure of this fraud. It had been going on for years; remonstrance had no effect against it, and the victims were treated as if they had no rights that ought to be respected. The word of the revenue agent was accepted at the bu-

eau against all denials by the outraged parties. These thioves were all active and bitter partisans, doing the political work of their chief wherever they might be sent; and they did it in the most unscrupulous manner. Six of them were assembled at one time by a preconcerted order to aid Fort Pillow Chalmers in his Congressional election. They were scattered through the South to help other candidates of the Administration to seats in the House of Representatives.

Investigation by the Senate showed that the ost scandalous abuses were practised by the internal revenue officers in North Carolina which were inabitually condoned by the Commissioner, and in most cases he absolutely justified and sustained them. Oppression was encouraged by the highest sanction as a means I aiding the party.

All this machinery exists as it did before the reduction of the number of Collectors, and it will not be cut down until Congress diminishes the appropriation for the support of four thousand active politicians, constituting an organized little army of dependents. How many deputies have been appointed to substitute the dismissed Collectors will not be known until the Treasury report shall be sent to Congress. But it may be taken for granted that no gen uine reform is to be expected without a change of administration, and of the agents by whom t has been propped up.

The Republican party must go!

MISS NELLIE'S PROGRESS.

The Government Cutter Disputch Bears be

BLOCK ISLAND, Aug. 28 .- The United States cutter Dispatch dropped anchor off shore early this morning. She came from Bristol. Miss Nellie Arthur, the daughter of President Arthur, who is spoken of by some persons as Princess Nellie, on account of the display made in transferring her from one seaside summer has had a merry time here since her arrival: but she was delighted to see the Dispatch off shore, being, like all children, not easily contented in one place for any length of time. With her aunt, Mrs. McElroy, and her cousins she has occupied the rooms in the Ocean View Hotel formerly occupied by Judge Harlan of the

formerly occupied by Judge Harlan of the United States Supreme Court. They are in the most select part of the building, and have an uninterrapted view of the occan.

At about noon, Osmanader Green, Miss Nellie, her aunt, and her cousins walked down the footpath on the face of the bluff in front of the hotel, and were rowed in the gig from the pier at the breakwater to the Dispatch. Miss Nellie were a jaunty yachting costume of navy blue, trimmed with white braid. The lounging fishermen awoke from their lethargy only long enough to watch the gig pass beyond the end of the pier. Miss Nellie's chilidish enjoyment of a change of scene was not enough to move them. Later the whaleboat took the luggage aboard ship, and half an hour afterward the Dispatch was steaming toward Newport, where Master Arthur is to be met.

8, Holman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that the name of William S. Holman has been suggested among those of possible Presidential candidates. He is a good man, if he does not weigh over a hundred and sixty pounds. It is a long while since I was in Congress, but I shall never forget the unflinching way in which he watched every job. Whopever a question about ex penditures came up about which other members were uncertain we slipped quietly down to Holman's deak and asked him what he thought of it. If he said it was right we were perfectly safe in voting for it. Public men get little credit for personal honesty and still less for defending the public purse; the latter is an unthankful duty and should receive higher appreciation. He was always on guard, and no more upright or industrious man could be selected as President. I suppose the voters take it for granted that all politicians are honest, and perhaps they are. Certainly I know nothing of his chances for nomi nation, but I owe him a word of praise for the assistance he gave me in the effort I made to prevent the extravagances of the Washington Ring, an effort in which, I am sorry to say, I received little other assistance from Democrat or Republican. In addition to his industry and honesty he has an experience of many years in pub tio life, an experience that would fit him for any position in the Government. The public has a further notion that statesmen are born, that every merchant possesses an inherent capacity for governing provided he has made money enough in trade or speculation. Still it is well enough to have here and there a few men who have proved their capacity in official life and have ac quires a thorough knowledge of public affairs by taking part in them. ROBERT B. ROCERVELT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Seeing your comments on the Pension Office, I write a line. I am reminded of the Fension Eureau a dozen times per day even in this obscure village, and it must be the same everywhere. Claim agents at Washington are uding to every man who ever enlisted, or to the heirs, and to every black man or widow of a black man, making them believe they are entitled to a pen-sion, getting them to sign papers. Afterward they ask for 50 cents or \$1, and the following year for one or two

for 50 cents or \$1, and the following year for one or two dollars more. People who never had a shadow of claim are urged "to try."

Again, pensioners are easily intimidated. You will hear such expressions as "Better be careful," "Look sharp," "They will take our pension from us." So many times have pensions been taken away from pensioners and restored to them that they usturally believe the officials can do as they please and will injure them unless they vote right. Claimants are under the same impression. This thing is becoming outrageous. same impression. This thing is becoming outrageous. It is already a power is politics. It is growing hourly. In the country it is quite plain already. I would not have my name known as thus commenting on the pension system. I would be spotted and injured secretly, if not openly.

Anacus.

The Consolutions of a Boston Woman.

From the Boston Courter. The oft quoted Boston woman who got greater comfort from the fact of being well dressed than could be derived from the consolation of religion, like most Boston women, knew what she was talking about.

From the Mobile Register. A negro man was sworn in upon the jury in a larceny case. He loaded very dejected, and as soon as possible slinik away into a corner of the jury division, and this list face from view. Presently this Judge had occasion to address him and after repeated attempts to attract his attention, had him punched in the side. The jury man arose. "Do you know what you are here for?" Genmanded the Jadge, with severity. Fore de Lord, boss. I aim't done nuffin." "Don't you know what see this is!" "Somehow Rho disrecollect," said the darky, scratching his head. "Vell, "exclaimed the Judge "It's the case where the two men are accased of stealing the two bales of cotton." "I don't steal tim!" was the axcited reply of the throughly bewildered negro. The Judge explained the matter, and the trial proceeded.

"THE REAL LORD BYRON."

NEW DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE GREAT PORTS CAREER.

andam of Byron's Stater About the Desiration of his Memoirs-Letters Be-tween Lord Byron and his Wife, and Between his Sister and Lady Byron-The

Tragedy of the Author of "Childe Harold." The London Athenaum of the 18th instant contains an extraordinary mass of original locuments and letters relating to the new Byron controversy that has been raised in England by the publication of Mr. John Cordy Jeaffreson's book, "The Beal Lord Byron." The first document is given by Mr. Jeaffreson in order to contradict the accusation that his account of the destruction of Lord Byron's memoirs was contrary to fact, and consists of a memorandum of Byron's sister, the Hon Mrs. Leigh (in her own handwriting), not dated, but obviously drawn soon after the occurrences to which it relates. This interesting memorandum, which throws so much light on an old subject of debate, is as follows:

" LORD BYBON'S MEMOURS. "On the 14th of May, 1824, I reserved the intelligence that my Brother had breathed his iast at Missoloughi on Tuesday, the 19th of April of 1824. On that day I had an interview with Mr. Hobbouse, who, in the course of our melancholy conversation, adverted to the "Memoirs' in a tone of some anxiety, and informed me they were in the possession of Mr. Moorel Thomas Moorel, and further remarked that he would see Mr. M. respecting them. On Saturday, the 15th of May, Mr. H. called again upon me, and announced that he had seen Mr. Moore, who had expressed his determination of placing the Memoirs' at my disposal, and added that his Mr. H. S., own advice was that he recommended me to put them on the fire, as a duty which I owed to the Pame and Memory of my Brother. I started at the recommendation, and expressed to Mr. H. that I felt it a very delicate interference on my part, and one which, for many reasons, and more particularly for the weight of responsibility I might incur, I shrank from. Mr. H. replied that it was absolutely necessary I should accept Mr. Mr. M.'s offer and destroy the MSS. isic, as he would not resign it isic! to any other person, and repeated how much my Brother's fame would be involved in the Publication, and asserted, what was very conclusive with me, that my Brother's fame wish that it should not be published. Under all these circumstances I consented to receive and destroy it, on the following Monday, in the present Lord Byron (whom I immediately found in the next room) my dread and unwillingness to be the agent in the business. His reply was, Oh never mind! You ought to be only too happy to have the power of destroying them. Thus encouraged. I prepared my mind for the performance of what I considered a painful and embarrassing duty to the Memoirs' it hat in ever had read or heard one single line or word or the gent in the man and my mind core in the my mind for the performance of what I considered a painful and embarrassing duty to the Memoirs' it had not be published. When in a reundabout ma

but he (Mr. W. H.) did also protest against the destruction of it, and proposed that it should be sealed up and deposited at his Bankers, and that in due time a selection should be made of the unexceptionable portion of it for publication, and the rest should be destroyed or omitted. Certainly dissented to the whole of this proposal, and remarked upon the difficulty of making saich selections, and declared that if proposed in any concern at all the difficulty of making saich selections, and declared that if not one and any concern at all the difficulty of making saich selections, and declared that if considered Mr. H. my brother's most intuition to the difficulty of making saich selections, and in the intuition of the difficulty of making saich selections, and declared that if considered Mr. H. my brother's most intuition and considered in the difficulty of making saich selections, and in the intuition of the difficulty of making saich selections and considered that if considered Mr. H. my brother's most intuition and considered in the selection of the saich selection should take place on the Monday morning, but protested against the MsS. should sick be even brought into my House!!! which was an infinite relief to my mind. Of what occurred after this, I only heard that the MsS. was destroyed on Monday, the 17th May, at Mr. Murray's in the presence of Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Wilmot Horton, Colonel Doyle, Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Moore on Mr. Murray's each of those gentlemen claiming it, and Mr. Murray's each of these gentlemen claiming it, and Mr. Murray's each of these gentlemen claiming it, and Mr. Murray's each of these gentlemen claiming it, and Mr. Murray's each of these gentlemen claiming it, and Mr. Murray's protesting against object on the individual passed between them as the purchase-money, Mr. Murray protesting against oding on the pies that the MsS. was benefit of the individual passed between them as the purchase-money, Mr. Murray protesting against oding on the pies that the MsS. was benefit of the individual p

LETTERS OF LORD AND LADY BYRON AND OTHERS. In addition to the foregoing document, the Alhenaum gives letters of Lord and Lady Byron, Mrs. Leigh, and others, of which it says:

As the interest always felt in Lord Byron's life has been much increased by recent publications, we print to-day a series of letters, which throw new light on various portions of his career, and on Lady Byron's relations to him and Mrs. Leigh. We think that the time has come when the scandalous legends that have suilied the fair fame of the poet, his wife, and his sister should be finally dissipated; and in the belief that no one can rise from the perusal of these letters without feeling that the stories long current are baseless, we print the correspondence that follows. The opening set of letters passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh and extend from the time of their first acquaintance till Lady Byron's separation from her husband; next comes a letter from Lady Byron to her husband, written after she had left him; and then Lord Byron's final letter to her. This is followed by two letters addressed by Mrs. Leigh to Mr. Wilmot Horton during the period when the separation between Lord Byron and his wife was imminent. These are followed by letters addressed by Lady Byron to the Hon. Mrs. G. Lamb, containing remarks on her husband's character and on Lord Melbourne. Next come the letters that plassed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before and after their interview at Reigato in 1851. Some of these letters are those which passed between Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh before and after their interview at Reigato in 1851. Some of these letters are preserved at the British Museum, and of them a few were printed four years ago by Mr. E. M. Thompson, the Keeper of the Manuscripts; but the most important are not in the Museum, and have not been published before.

Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh.

**Tersney Evening (August, 1815)* In addition to the foregoing document, the Athenaum gives letters of Lord and Lady

printed four years ago by Mr. E. M. Thompson, the Keeper of the Manuscripts; but the most important are not in the Museum, and have not been published before.

Lady Byron to Mrs. Leigh.

Tersnar Eversia (August, 1815).

Deannest Leit: I must tell you how lovingly B. has been talking of "dear Goose," till he had half a mind to cry—and so had!. The conversation erose from his telling the contents of a Will that he has just made—as far as I can judge, quite what he ought to make—and though you could never derive any pleasure from the possession of what he might leave, you should have satisfaction in knowing that your children will afterward have a provision besides what may afterward devolve to them. The nature of this Will is such as to exclude a change from any future contingencies of family, &e.—and it appears to me very judicious. To tell you these circumstances cannot, I know, please you in any other way than as affording you a proof of his consideration for you, even when most oppressed by his own difficulties. And, dearest Augusta, believe that I know you too well to suppose what a certain person might suppose, or anything of the kind. By-the-by, I believe sho is affronted with me, Knowing that I did not voluntarily give cause. I shall not break my heart. She has never called on me, and when I made her a Vis—with my Mother, was very dignified. I never told you of it, nor of my meeting with Mrs. Musters there. She asked after B.? Such a wicked-looking cat I never saw. Somebody eise looked quite virtuous by the side of her. Othat I were out of this horrid town, which makes me mad. The moving will be a sad business! You know I am not apt to fancy about my own satistation but I really do feel a conviction that my health will be much injured by a continuance here. If were in the country, I believe I could regain my good slooks (if I was ever blest with any) and my good spirits wonderfuily. Did I tell you that I, has asked Moore and his wife to Seaham? I am very glad.

B. has said something that has gratified me

Is his intention of visiting La Tante to-morrow.
I do not like the inclination to go to her. Do you really think it will diminish? Whilst it exists I must in sume degree suffer. I shall be much engaged in the morning, therefore do not be surprised if I cannot add anything to this in answer to the letter I hope to receive from you to-morrow.

My DEAREST LEI: I am safe here—and have your letter. I hope Le Maan will write me his opinion after this interview, which must have rendered it more decided. He is right in not seeing H.

your letter. I hope Le Maan will write me his opinion after this interview, which must have rendered it more decided. He is right in not seeing H.

I have made the most explicit statement to my father and mother, and nothing can exceed their tender anxiety to do everything for the sufferer. She is quite composed, though deeply affected, and able to use her judgment, which certainly is excellent when not impaired by too great induigence of feeling. She has relieved my mind about the foreign scheme by a mode of prevention that appears likely to be effectual against any practice of H.'s, viz., that if requisite my father and Capt, B. should wait upon him, and state as their joint opinion that it would be a measure most injurious to B. after which H. dare not promote it, for his own character's sake. My father and mother agree that in every point of view it would be best for B, to come here. They say he shall be considered in everything, and that it will be impossible for him to offend or disconcert them after the knowledge of this unhappy cause. I assure you that my mother could not be more affectionate toward her own son. Has Le Mann advised the Country? It will be by means of the heir that it can be effected, and you will be able to touch that subject skilfully before you go, and give G. B. a hint of it if you can. My dearest A., it is my great comfort that you are in Piccadilly. Don't restrain your communications from the idea of my Mother's inspection, for I only road passages. Tell me exactly how B, is affected by my absence. I conceive that in his morbid state of feeling he has no desire for the absent, and may leel relieved for a time, as Le Mann expected. Make him to write to me if you can, because any manual exertion is good for him, since his active habits decrease with the progress of Disease, and to employ the powers externally diminishes the mental irritability.

On the whole I am satisfied to have come here. I am sure it was right—and must tend to the advantage of all. I am very well. I shall hope to

Other letters of Lady Byron to her sister-inlaw, Mrs. Leigh, given in the Athenaum, are full of affection, as is here shown:

(Extract.) Kinnsy, Tuesday (Jan. 17, 1816.)
My DEAREST A.: I arrived here last night and My DEAREST A.: I arrived here last night and was not disappointed by you. You cannot know the feeling with which I receive every mark of your affection, because you will not allow, what I shall always feel, that I have much to repair in my conduct toward you, for having ever pained you by mistrusting your kindness after such an experience of it. No. If all the World had told me you were doing me an injury I ought not to have believed it. My chief feeling, therefore, in relation to you and myself must be that I have wronged you, and that you have never wronged me. You will wish to contradict this, but my impression is not to be changed, so it is useless to say more of it than that it makes me feel I have no claim to what you give.

[Estract.]

My Own DEAREST LET: You will think my slience very atrange, but you know not how I am heavildered and afraid of writing just the

My Own Dearest Let: You will think my silence very strange, but you know not how I am bewildered and afraid of writing just the reverse of what I mean. It seems the malady is by no means more confirmed, and I conceive that it does not exist more strongly than at many former periods. This is melancholy for those to whom he is dear, for it does not render the case more hopeful, though it suspends the melancholy termination.

A. I. B. (Extract.)

Dearest A.: I know you feel for me as I do for you, and porhaps I am better understood than you think. You have been ever since I knew you my best comforter, and will so remain unless you grow tired of the office, which may well be. You cannot think how severe my ather is—much more than my mother. The facts you isst relate tend very much to the point I wish to have established. It is impossible for a true friend not to wish it.

Jan. 25 (1816).

MY DEAREST AUGUSTA: Shall I still be you

with a sense of injury. God bless him.

P.S.—You must not let B. know the contents of this, as it would be disadvantageous before my father's letter.

My defect the content of the content of this, as it would be disadvantageous before my father's letter.

My defect to be the kindest.

Now in answer to yours. Happiness no longer enters into my view. It can never be restored, and the greater or less degree of misery I must endure will depend on the principles of my conduct, not on its consequences. Now, Independent of any advice whatever, I deem it my duty to God to act as I am acting, and I am resigned to the misfortunes that may flow from that source, since by any other course I should forfeit my peace of conscience—the only good that remains to me. No temporal advantages or privations will have the least weight. In regard to him, it is my decided opinion there will be no fatalevent, and I think it a great error to regard "worldly disgrace" as a serious evil compared to some that must ensue with his character from worldly prosperity. If Pride be not explaited on earth, but indulged, who may dare to look beyond it? The lessons of Adversity may be most beneficial when they are most bitter. Not that I would voluntarily be the means of Chastisement, but I seem to have been made so, and am doomed to participate in the suffering.

His grief and despair, which I do not doubt are of the same too worldly nature, the loss of character by the anticipation of a measure which he had long intended, only with advantages of which he is deprived in this case, touches him most sensibly. It is not for me, which I do not doubt are of the same too worldly nature, the loss of character by the anticipation of a measure which he had long intended, only with advantages of which he is deprived in this case, touches him most sensibly. It is not for me, which I do not for one most dear which I am more certain.

The present sufferings of all may yet be repaid in blessings. Don't despair absolutely. There is nothing of which I am more certa

18. Piccadilly Terrace. London.

My Dearest A.—I have received your very painful letter, and am truly sorry that you should be so much alarmed, though I think without a cause. On the mysterious subject of which I am ignorant. I can only say that, if the report alluded to anything I know to be false. I will bear testimony to its falsehood.

With the history of the letter I was before acquainted, and having guessed the author, had written to impose silence as to whatever might have been collected from servants or observation during the visit here. The libotted outly has been acknowledged lernsurel. You do not know the person. I am stopped by the post.

Yours ever.

Lady Byron to Lord Byron.

out has been acknowledged ierasurel. You do not know the person. I am stopped by the post.
Yours ever.

Lady Byron to Lord Byron.

On reconsidering your last letter to me and your second to my father. I find some allusions which I will not leave to be answered by others, because the explanation may be less disagreeable to you from myself.

My letters of January 15th and 16th—It can be fully and clearly proved that I left your house under the persuasion of your having a complaint of so dangerous a nature that any agitation might bring on a fatal crisis. My entreaties before I quitted you that you would take medical advice, repeated in my letter of January 15th, must convince you of such an impression on my mind. My absence, if it had not been rendered necessary by other causes, was medically recommended on that ground as removing an object of Irritation. I should have acted incomelatently with my uffichanged affection for you or ladeed with the common principles of humanity, by urging my wrongs at that moment. From subsequent accounts I found that these particular appreheasions which I and others, had entertained were groundless. Till they were ascertained

to be so, it was my intention to induce you to come to this place, where, at every hazard, I would have devoted myself to the alleviation of your sufferings, and should not then have reminded you of my own, as believing you, from physical causes, not to be accountable for them. My parents, under the same impression communicated by me, felt the kindest anxiety to promote my wishes and your recovery, by receiving you here. Of all this my letter of January 16th is a testimony. If for these reasons ito which others were perhaps added! I did not remonstrate at the time of leaving your house, you cannot forget that I had before warned you, samestly and affectionately, of the unhappy and irreparable consequences which must ensue from your conduct, both to yourself and me—that to those representations you had replied by a determination to be wicked, though it should break my heart.

What then had I to expect? I cannot attribute your "State of mind" to any cause so much as to the total dereliction of principle, which since our marriage you have professed and gloried in. Your acknowledgments have not been accompanied by any intentions of amendment.

I have consistently fulfilled my duty as your wife. I was too dear to be resigned till it became hopeless. Now my resolution cannot be changed.

EIREBY, Feb. 13, 1816.

Lord Byron to his Wife: his last letter to her on

Lord Byron to his Wife: his last letter to her un leaving England in 1816.

Lord Byon to his Wife: his last letter to her on leaving England in 1816.

More last words—not many—but such as yen will attend to. I have no reason to expect an answer, neither does it import, but you will at least hear me. I have just parted from Augusta, almost the last being whom you have left me to part with. Wherever I go, and I am going far, you and I can never meet in this world, nor in the next. Let this content or atone. If any accident occurs to me, be kind to Augusta; if she is then also nothing, then to her children. You know that some time ago I made a will in favor of her and her children, because any child of ours was provided for by other and better means. This could not be prejudice to you, for we had not then differed, and even now is useless during your life by the terms of our settlement. Therefore be kind to her, for she has never spoken nor neted toward you but as your friend..... And recolled that, though it may be an advantage to you to have lost a husband, it is sorrow to her to have the water now and the earth hereafter between her and her brother. It may occur to your memory that you formerly promised me thus much. I repeat it, for deep resentments have but half recollections. Do not deem this promise cancelled, for it was not a you. I have containing one question and two pieces of intelligence. The carriage is yours; and as it only carried us to Hainaby and London, and you to Kirkby. I hone it will yot convey you many a more propitious journey. The receipts may remain unless you find them troublesome. If so, let them be forwarded to Augusts, through whom I would also receive occasional accounts of my child, My address will be left with Mrs. Leigh. The ring is of no lapidary value, but it contains the hair of a king and an ancestor, and I wish it to observe that it is the law's delay, not mine and when the tenor of the bond is settled return him and Mr. H. I am ready to sign. Your Leady Byron to the Hon. Mrs. G. Laub.

Lady Buron to the Hon, Mrs. G. Laub.

Lady Byron to the Hon, Mrs. G. Lamb.

[Extract.]
There has been of late a cessation of open hostilities on Lord Byron's part, but I have some reason to suppose that he has been meditating a mode of attack, for which, however, it is doubtful in my opinion if he will have sufficient courage or temerity. The hint of it was given in Beppo. I feel there is power in Truth to raise up friends even among strangers. But I would wish that Truth to remain like sword within the sheath. Believe me, dearest Mrs. Lamb, yours most affectionately.

The CLOSING CORPESSIONEY CONTENTS LAND.

BYRON AND MRS. LEIGH. A series of letters given by the Athenaum be-

tween Lady Byron and Mrs. Leigh (1829 30) are about business transactions, upon which they had a misunderstanding. It will be remembered that when Lord Byron executed his will, a few months after his marriage, he bequeathed his whole property to his sister. hough it does not appear that she ever came into possession of his estates. The letters now given are full of angry charges and retorts, but are of very slight interest to the public at this time. They show, however, that Byron's sister always took a deep interest in Lady Byron's daughter, Ada, for whom she expressed great affection. Twenty-one years afterward, when Mrs. Leigh was ill, the following correspondence (the closing letters in the Athenaum) took place:

Lady Bryon to Mrs. Leigh.

Lady Bryon to Mrs. Leigh.

Business, Peb. 11, 1851.

Private.

Since the cessation of our personal Intercourse you have more than once asked me to see you. If you still feel that wish I will comply with it. We may not long have it in our power. Augusta, to meet again in this life, and to do so might be the means of leaving to both of us a remembrance of deep though sad thankfulness. But this could not be the effect unless overy worldly interest were absolutely excluded from our conversation, and there were the most entire and mutual truthfulness. No other expectations must be entertained by you for a moment. On any other terms I cannot see you again, unless summoned to your death-bed.

If you decline, these will be the last words of mine severaddressed to you, and as such I wish they could convey to your heart the feelings with which I write them, and am Yours.

Business, Feb. 18, 1851.

A. I. Norl Byron.

Bruston, Yeb. 18, 1801.

I shall hope soon to hear of your recovery, but in the mean time it may be well to say that I cannot venture into London at this season; and as I should be anxious to save you fatigue, I propose to meet you at the nearest convenient Hotel on this railway.

I would hear in Private whatever you might have to say to me, but should I after hearing it wish to make any observations, you must permit me to do so in the presence of a friend whe will accompany me—one who has not been in any way connected with past transactions. The Interview cannot but be one of suffering to me, though, as my health is not equal to the effort. I think it right to make it. Yours.

The Hon. Mrs. Leigh. A. I. Norl Byron.

Business, March 30, 1851.

I think it right to make it. Yours.

The Hon. Mrs. Leigh. A. I. Norl Byron

Brigarroy, March 20, 1851.

Your letter of consent would not have been
left unanswered a single post, but I received it
only yesterday. Evening, after an absence of
two days from Brighton.

In case you should have any personal objection to the Gentleman who would. I hope, accompany me, I will name the Rev. Frederick
Robertson, of Trinity Chapel here. I must
consult his convenience as to time, but it would
probably be Thursday or Friday. I shall conclude from your silence that you acquiesce in
this arrangement, and let you know as soon as
I have communicated with him.

Yours.

A. I. Noel Byron.

Brigarox April 12, 1851.

Your letter of the 10th affords the last proof
that during our Interview, trying and nainful
as it was to me, I did not for a moment forget
the consideration I was bound to observe by
your having trusted me unconditionally.

As I have received the communication which
you have so long and anxiously desired to
make—and upon which I offered no comment
except. Is that All?—I have done all in my
power to contribute to your peace of mind. But
I remain under the afflicting persuasion that
it is not attained by such means as you have
taken. Farewell.

A. I. Noel Byron.

Mrs. Leigh to Lady Byron,

Mrs. Leigh to Lady Byron.

I feel sure that you would not willingly is unjust, and therefore, after much perplexing and doep consideration. I have determined again to address you. My great wish for an interview with you arose partly from a secret desire to see you once more in this world, and still more to have the means of convincing you that accusations which I had reason to believe had been brought signing the top you were anfounded, and at this if only from the recollection of the affection that once subsisted between us, you cannot be surprised. I had not said never implied that I had, anything to reveal to you with which you were not previously acquainted on any other subject. Nor can I at all express to you the regret I have felt ever since those words escaped you, showing that you imagined I had 'encouraged a bitterness of feeling in Lord liyron toward you.' I can as solemnly declare to you as if were on my oath or ou my death ted that I never did so in any one instance, but that I invariably did the contrary. I have letters from him, and of my own to him and returned to me after his death), which would be are out this assertion, and I am ready at this or any other moment to make the most scleem asseveration of this, in any way that you can devise. I would willingly see your friend Mr. Robertson and afford him every proof of my veracity in my power.

and afford him every proof of my veracity in my hower.

It was clear that he thought that I was keeping back communications that ought to be made to you, and as your confidential friend it would be a comfort to me to tak openly with him on such points as might tend to convince you of the truth of what I how say—and without which the remainder of my life will be still more unhappy than the miseries, of various kinds, which surround me must inevitably make me. I remain, &c., Augusta Lings.

Notable Visitors to the City Hall.

M. Jobbs Daval, Vice-President, and M Amourous, Secretary of the Municipal Control of Pars, and M Coubert and M Salmon, all of whom are com-missioners from Paris to the Boston Exposition, were presented yesterday to Mayor Edson. M Daval sng-zweted that the rested that this city should send representatives to the centennial celebration of the French Revenution in Page in 1989.

Give ready attention and prompt transment to all affections of the bowels, diarrhea, clusters, methos, drawlers, for Jayme Carminative balance affords more diate rollef, and speedity cures these complaints—Jes.